Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report

for

Pittsfield Department of Public Utilities
Water Department

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources;
- assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

Susceptibility and Water Quality

Susceptibility is a measure of a water supply's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within its recharge area.

A source's susceptibility to contamination does *not* imply poor water quality.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, disinfecting, filtering, or treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests. To learn more about your water quality, refer to your water supplier's annual Consumer Confidence Reports.

Table 1: Public Water System Information

PWS Name	Pittsfield Department of Public Utilities Water Department
PWS Address	70 Allen Street
City/Town	Pittsfield
PWS ID Number	1236000
Local Contact	Mr. Bruce Collingswood
Phone Number	413-499-9330

Introduction

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water wells may be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including storm runoff, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Citizens and local officials can work together to better protect these drinking water sources.

Purpose of this report:
This report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential sources of contamination, the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures.

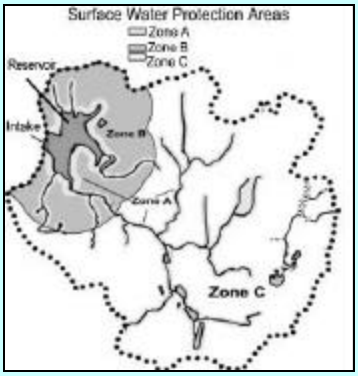
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

This report includes the following sections:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Source Water Protection
4. Appendices

What is a Watershed?

A watershed is the land area that catches and drains rainwater down-slope into a river, lake or reservoir. As water travels down from the watershed area it may carry contaminants from the watershed to the drinking water supply source. For protection purposes, watersheds are divided into protection Zones A, B and C.



Glossary
Protection Zones

Zone A: is the most critical for protection efforts. It is the area 400 feet from the edge of the reservoir and 200 feet from the edge of the tributaries (rivers and/or streams) draining into it.

Zone B: is the area one-half mile from the edge of the reservoir but does not go beyond the outer edge of the watershed.

Zone C: is the remaining area in the watershed not designated as Zones A or B.

The attached map shows Zone A and your watershed boundary.

Section 1: Description of the Water System

System Susceptibility: ***High***

Source Name:	***Source ID***	***Susceptibility:***
Cleveland Reservoir	1236000-06S	High

Ashley Reservoir System

Ashley Lake Reservoir	1236000-01S	High
Farnham Reservoir	1236000-02S	High
Sackett Brook Reservoir	1236000-04S	High
Sandwash Reservoir	1236000-07S	High
Ashley Reservoir Plant	1236000-03S	High

Pittsfield Department of Public Utilities, Water Department maintains and operates six surface water sources and two water treatment facilities for their drinking water supply. The Cleveland Reservoir (1236000-06S) supplies the majority of the City's demand yielding approximately 7.5 million gallons per day. Flow from the Windsor and Cady Brooks are also diverted into the Cleveland Reservoir watershed. Water from the Cleveland Reservoir is filtered, pH adjusted for corrosion control and disinfected at the Cleveland Water Treatment Plant. The Ashley Reservoir System includes five reservoirs. Ashley Lake Reservoir (01S) flows through Ashley Brook to the Ashley Intake Reservoir (03S). Water from the Sandwash Reservoir (07S) flows through an aerator, an open canal and then through a semi-closed aqueduct to the Franham Reservoir (02S). Water from the Farnham Reservoir flows to the Ashley Intake structure then to the Ashley Water Treatment Plant. Water from the Sackett Brook Reservoir (04S), also flows via an aqueduct to the Ashley Intake structure then to the Ashley Treatment Plant. The Ashley Water Treatment Plant is exactly the same as the Cleveland Treatment Plant; water is filtered, pH adjusted for corrosion control and disinfected prior to distribution.

The watersheds for Pittsfield's reservoirs are located in the towns of Hinsdale, Windsor, Peru and Washington. The watersheds for the Ashley Reservoir System consist of approximately >90% protected open space. Approximately 60% of the watershed for the Cleveland Reservoir is designated as "protected open space" however, the City owns only 8% of the watershed. The protected open space designation on the SWAP map includes land owned by Pittsfield but also includes state forest land as well as other land held under various types of conservation restrictions. So although the land appears on the map as "protected", these lands are not under the control of the Water Department. Please refer to the attached map to view the boundaries of the protective zones.

As noted, all water from the reservoirs is treated through one or the other water treatment plants where the processes consist of chemical addition, flocculation, dissolved air flotation, and filtration. The water is pH adjusted and chlorinated for disinfection prior to distribution. For current information on monitoring results and treatment, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1 for a copy of the most recent Consumer Confidence Report.

Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

There are few activities that pose significant anthropogenic threats to the reservoirs. However, due to the nature of surface water supplies, the sources are considered highly vulnerable to potential contamination. Land uses and activities that are considered potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2.

Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Residential land use in Zone A and watershed
2. Transportation corridors (legal and illegal)
3. Forestry/Watershed Management
4. Protection Planning
5. Utility Line Right of Way

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the system is high, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use within the water supply protection areas, as seen in Table 2.

1. Residential Land Uses – Approximately 9.1 acres of the Zone A and watershed consists of residential areas in the Farnham and Sandwash Reservoirs, 19.5 acres in the Cleveland Reservoir watershed with addition acreage in the Windsor and Cady Brook watersheds in the Town of Windsor. None of the areas have public sewers, therefore on-site septic systems are used. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

- **Septic Systems** – Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the groundwater because septic systems lead to the ground. If septic systems fail or are not properly maintained they may be a potential source of microbial contamination.
- **Household Hazardous Materials** - Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances. Improper use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in homes are potential sources of contamination.
- **Heating Oil Storage** - If managed improperly, Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (UST and AST) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.
- **Stormwater** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, and contaminants from automotive

Benefits of Source Protection

Source Protection helps protect public health and is also good for fiscal fitness:

- Protects drinking water quality at the source
- Reduces monitoring costs through the DEP Waiver Program
- Treatment can be reduced or avoided entirely, saving treatment costs
- Prevents costly contamination clean-up
- Preventing contamination saves costs on water purchases, and expensive new source development

Contact your regional DEP office for more information on Source Protection and the Waiver Program.

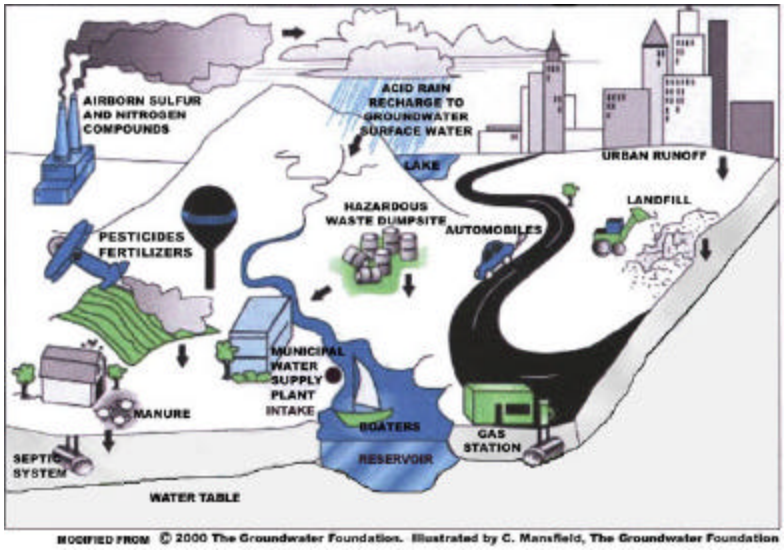


Figure 1: Sample watershed with examples of potential sources of contamination

leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.

Residential Land Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate residents on best management practices (BMPs) for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Residents Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMPs for common residential issues.
- ✓ Contact the Boards of Health and Selectmen in Washington, Windsor and Hinsdale to supply them with technical assistance
- ✓ Consider negotiating a Right of First Refusal agreement or conservation restrictions for land not currently owned by the Pittsfield.

2. Transportation Corridors – There are many local roads located throughout the watersheds of the reservoirs, including many that are dirt roads. A section of State Route 9 in Windsor runs through the Zone A along Windsor Brook. Though most roadways are low-use, due to the close proximity of some of the roads to the reservoirs, even typical roadway maintenance and use pose a potentially significant source of contamination from accidents and washouts along the dirt road. De-icing materials, petroleum chemicals and other debris on roads are picked up by stormwater washed and discharge into the reservoirs. Uncontrolled erosion contributes sediment, various contaminants and pathogens into the reservoirs. Additionally, illegal dumping is evident along some of the roads accessible by street vehicles. Clandestine dumping is identified as a significant threat to the water supplies.

There are numerous unpaved, ways as well as legal (authorized) and illegal (unauthorized) trails throughout the watersheds. Most of these roads and trails are not maintained at all or are minimally maintained. The resulting erosion poses a significant threat to water quality in areas that are proximal to feeder streams and the reservoirs, potentially resulting in additional water treatment costs if they continue unchecked. Uncontrolled erosion contributes sediment, various contaminants and pathogens into the contributing waters and reservoirs. Access to the reservoirs was observed and anecdotal information indicates evidence of camping near the reservoirs and throughout the watersheds. Unmanaged access may result in vandalism, illegal dumping and access to the reservoir resulting in water quality impairment.

What are "BMPs?"

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures that are used to protect and improve surface water and groundwater quality. BMPs can be structural, such as oil & grease trap catch basins, nonstructural, such as hazardous waste collection days or managerial, such as employee training on proper disposal procedures.

The Berkshire Regional Planning Commission prepared a watershed management plan to address stormwater management and erosion control on City property and throughout the watershed. The BRPC prepared an inventory of the existing conditions within the watershed and determined numerous areas of uncontrolled access and erosion problems.

Transportation Corridor Recommendations:

- ✓ Investigate disposition of all roads, ways and "trails".
- ✓ Increase patrols of watershed land and enforce no trespassing.
- ✓ Evaluate all options for management of access to ways. Include evaluation of continuing current practice of full access, closing roads to all traffic, closing road to all commercial traffic and limiting access only to residents

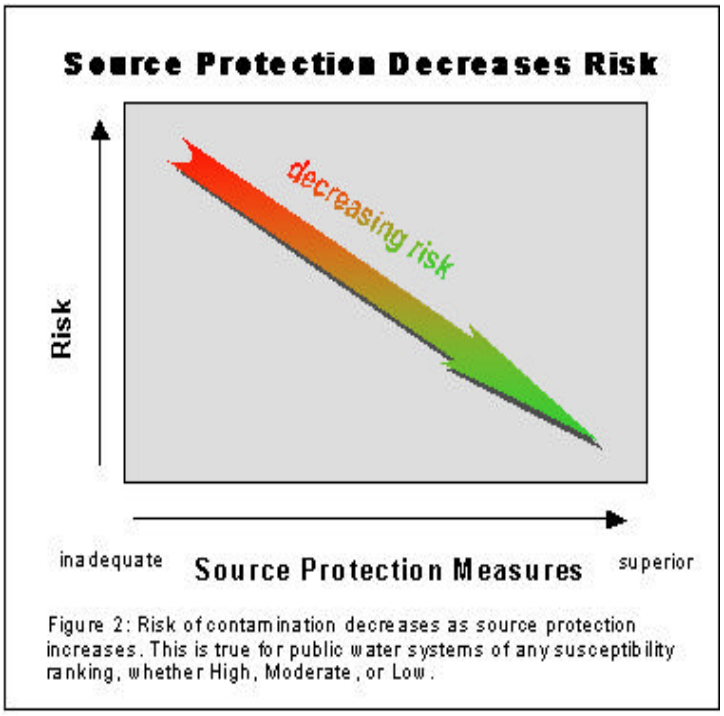


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

The activities listed in Table 2 are those that typically use, produce, or store contaminants of concern, which, if managed improperly, are potential sources of contamination (PSC).

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from the potential source of contamination provided facilities are using best management practices (BMPs). If BMPs are in place, the actual risk may be lower than the threat ranking identified in Table 2. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal, state and/or local levels, to further reduce the risk.

Table 2: Land Use in the Watershed

For more information, refer to Appendix B: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area

Land Uses	Quantity	Threat	Source	Potential Contaminant Sources*
Residential				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	Numerous	M	06S, 07S	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care / Gardening	Numerous	M	06S, 07S	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems / Cesspools	Numerous	M	06S, 07S	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal
Miscellaneous				
Aquatic Wildlife	Actively managed	M	All	Microbial and organic contaminants
Clandestine Dumping	Historical	H	All	Debris containing hazardous materials or wastes
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	Numerous	L	07S, 02S	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way - Type: Electric	1	L	06S	Corridor maintenance pesticides: over-application or improper handling; construction
Transportation Corridors including trails (legal and illegal)	Numerous	M	All	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling. Erosion and illegal access to water.

Notes:

1. When specific potential contaminants are not known, typical potential contaminants or activities for that type of land use are listed. Facilities within the watershed may not contain all of these potential contaminant sources, may contain other potential contaminant sources, or may use Best Management Practices to prevent contaminants from reaching drinking water supplies.
2. For more information on regulated facilities, refer to Appendix B: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area information about these potential sources of contamination.
3. For information about Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites in your protection areas, refer to Appendix C: Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites.

*** THREAT RANKING** - The rankings (high, moderate or low) represent the relative threat of each land use compared to other PSCs. The ranking of a particular PSC is based on a number of factors, including: the type and quantity of chemicals typically used or generated by the PSC; the characteristics of the contaminants (such as toxicity, environmental fate and transport); and the behavior and mobility of the pollutants in soils and groundwater.

with a locked gate and key for residents only. The Towns of Washington, Becket, Hinsdale and Windsor must be partners in these strategies once the disposition of the roads is determined. Communicate with Selectmen or the State (for old county roads) regarding abandonment, control and other access issues for town roads.

- ✓ Evaluate stormwater drainage along the many local roads in the watershed. Specifically, Frank Schnopps, Stonehouse and Main Dalton Roads in the Cleveland reservoir watershed; and the Kirchner/Pittsfield Road along Sackett Reservoir; and the Lenox/Whitney Road at the Farnham Reservoir. Consider various strategies to detain/slow the flow, redirect runoff out of the watershed or retain/detain sediments from roads within the watershed. Since these roads are in neighboring communities, the City should foster a relationship to work with the communities to evaluate and mediate stormwater threats identified within the watershed. Coordinate efforts for work and cost sharing with the Dalton Fire District and the Town of Windsor on issues within the Windsor/ Cady Brook watersheds.
- ✓ Inspect, maintain, and clean catch basins or BMPs on a regular schedule.
- ✓ Evaluate existing conditions throughout the watershed with respect to current illegal use of watershed land. Determine where access is being gained and what are the destination points. Develop a strategy, management plan, to eliminate or control access. Coordinate with the host communities for management strategies.
- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure effective management of potential spills.
- ✓ Contact MA DEM regarding uncontrolled and advertised access to abutting DEM land to develop an effective strategy to eliminate, control and/or manage access as appropriate through the watershed especially in areas proximal to the Zone As. Request an access and management plan for all lands within the Pittsfield watershed.Request an access and management plan for all lands within the Pittsfield watershed and require BMPs.

3. Forestry/Watershed Management – The majority of the watershed is not currently managed, but there is a potential for this practice to occur in the future. There is no watershed/forest management plan at this time. Logging in a forest without a well-designed plan may result in poor water quality and an unhealthy forest. However, with the use of a properly designed watershed, forest management plan and the enforced use of BMPs, forest management may enhance the water production and quality of the raw water. Higher quality raw water results in reduced treatment cost. Unmanaged forests may result in an even aged forest that is susceptible to fires and disease. Aquatic wildlife such as beavers or muskrats, are currently being managed in the watershed on an as needed basis.

Forestry/Watershed Management Recommendations:

- ✓ Prepare a water supply, watershed management plan and include in the plan, an evaluation of the need for a forest inventory and forest management plan specifically designed for water supply management. Consider management strategy of forest roads that may exacerbate public access issues.
- ✓ Evaluate whether there are impacts associated with access and determine what if any, management strategies are required for public access to the watershed.
- ✓ Continue to inspect the watershed regularly.

4. Protection Planning – A Watershed Protection Plan has not been prepared and submitted for approval by the Department's Boston office for content and procedures. These types of protection plans coordinate community efforts, identify protection strategies, establish a timeframe for implementation, and provide a forum for public education and outreach. The development of a successful Watershed Protection Plan is outlined in DEP's "Developing a Local Watershed

Top 5 Reasons to Develop a Local Surface Water Protection Plan

❶ Reduces Risk to Human Health

❷ Cost Effective! Reduces or Eliminates Costs Associated With:

- Increased monitoring and treatment
- Water supply clean up and remediation
- Replacing a water supply
- Purchasing water

❸ Supports municipal bylaws, making them less likely to be challenged

❹ Ensures clean drinking water supplies for future generations

❺ Enhances real estate values – clean drinking water is a local amenity. A community known for its great drinking water in a place people want to live and businesses want to locate.

Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws including:

1. Water Supply Protection Guidance Materials such as model regulations, Best Management Practice information, and general water supply protection information.
2. MA DEP SWAP Strategy
3. Land Use Pollution Potential Matrix
4. Draft Land/Associated Contaminants Matrix

Protection Plan" (see Appendix A for the full report). Currently, the host communities of Windsor, Hinsdale and Washington do not have Watershed Protection Districts or Bylaws although the majority of the watersheds are currently "protected" land.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a Watershed Protection Plan. Watershed access, forest management and roads and dirt roads maintenance should be addressed, especially at brook crossing and proximal to the reservoirs. Establish a protection team, and utilize http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm for a copy of DEP's guidance, "Developing a Local Watershed Protection Plan". Include the MA DEM and official from the Dalton fire District, Windsor, Hinsdale, Washington and Becket in your strategy for access and stormwater management.
- ✓ Coordinate efforts with local officials to compare local watershed protection controls with current MA Watershed Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). If there are no local controls or they do not meet the current regulations, adopt controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2). For more information on DEP land use controls see http://mass.gov /dep/brp/dws/protect.htm.

5. Utility Line Right-of-Way – Electric utility lines run through the entire watershed of Cleveland Reservoir and directly over the reservoir. Normal maintenance of a right-of-way can introduce contaminants to a water supply through herbicide application for vegetation control. The over-application or improper handling of herbicides on railroad right-of-way is a potential source of contamination. Leaks or spills of chemicals used for maintenance of the line are also potential sources of contamination to the water supply.

Right of Way Recommendations:

- ✓ Review the right-of-way Yearly Operating Plan from both the electric company to ensure Best Management Practices are implemented with regard to vegetation control in the Zone A, and that the utility has accurate information regarding the locations of the Zone A. Review the maps the utility uses or supply them with accurate maps from your records.
- ✓ Work with the local fire department to review emergency response plans. Updates to this plan should include coordination with the owner/operator using the right-of-way. Request emergency response teams to coordinate Emergency Response Drills and practice containment of potential contaminants from accidents within the Zone A and watershed, which should attempt to include representatives from the owner/operator of the rights-of-way.

Land uses and activities within the watershed that are potential sources of contamination are included in Table 2. Identifying potential sources of contamination is an important initial step in protecting your drinking water sources.

Further local investigation will provide more in-depth information and may identify new land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination. Once potential sources of contamination are identified, specific recommendations like those below should be used to better protect your water supply.

Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

Current Land Uses and Source Protection:

As with many water supply protection areas, the system's watershed contains potential sources of contamination. However, source protection measures reduce the risk of actual contamination, as illustrated in Figure 2. The water supplier is commended for taking an active role in promoting source protection measures in the Water Supply Protection Areas through:

- Actively pursuing watershed protection through stormwater management. The City received a water supply protection grant to address runoff issues throughout the watershed.

Source Protection Recommendations:

To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Inspect the protection areas regularly, and when feasible, remove any non-water supply activities.
- ✓ Control access to the watersheds, through patrols, public education and controlling watershed access points.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help you to protect drinking water sources.
- ✓ Work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the

For More Information

Contact Catherine V. Skiba in DEP's Springfield Office at (413) 755-2119 for more information and assistance on improving current protection measures.

Copies of this report have been provided to the public water supplier, town boards, and the local media.

stormwater drainage in your watershed and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.

- ✓ Work with landowners in your protection areas to make them aware of your water supply and to encourage the use of a best management practices for residential and recreational uses.
- ✓ Consider supplementing the household hazardous waste collection efforts in the communities of Washington, Hinsdale, Windsor and Becket for residents living within the watershed.
- ✓ Develop and implement an access control strategy as part of the watershed management plan.
- ✓ Develop and implement Forest Management Plan for water supply protection.
- ✓ At a minimum, investigate disposition of roads and actively pursue stormwater management and access management on ways closest to the reservoirs and feeder streams.
- ✓ Request that the utility supply you directly with their maintenance plan. Provide the electric company an accurate map of the watershed and meet with their representative to ensure they are working with an accurate map.
- ✓ Actively pursue an agreement with DEM regarding uncontrolled access to the watershed.

Conclusions:
These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Additional source protection recommendations are listed in Table 3, the Key Issues above and Appendix A.

DEP staff, informational documents, and resources are available to help you build on this SWAP report as you continue to improve drinking water protection in your community. The Department's Source Protection Grant Program provides funds to assist public water suppliers in addressing water supply source protection through local projects. Protection recommendations discussed in this document may be eligible for funding under the Grant Program. Please note: each spring, about May 1, the Department posts a new Request for Response (RFR- the grant application form) for the grant program.

Other grants and loans are available through the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and other sources. For more information on grants and loans, visit the Bureau of Resource Protection's Municipal Services web site at: http://mass.gov/dep/brp/mf/mfpubs.htm.

The assessment and protection recommendations in this SWAP report are provided as a tool to encourage community discussion, support ongoing source protection efforts, and help set local drinking water protection priorities. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures. The water supplier should supplement this SWAP report with local information on potential sources of contamination and land uses. Local information should be maintained and updated periodically to reflect land use changes in the Zone C. Use this information to set priorities, target inspections, focus education efforts, and to develop a long-term drinking water source protection plan.

Section 4: Appendices

A. Protection Recommendations
B. Additional Documents on Source Protection

Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations

Protection Measures	Status	Recommendations
Zone A		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control the entire Zone A?	YES	Follow Best Management Practices (BMPs) that focus on good housekeeping, spill prevention, and operational practices to reduce the use and release of hazardous materials.
Is the Zone A posted with "Public Drinking Water Supply" Signs?	NO	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is the Zone A regularly inspected?	YES	Continue inspections of drinking water protection areas. Increase frequency when possible. Investigate access controls.
Are water supply related activities the only activities within the Zone A?	YES	Continue monitoring non-water supply activities in Zone A and throughout watershed.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Surface Water Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.20 C?	NO	The Towns do not have watershed protection bylaws. Refer to www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ for model bylaws, health regulations, and current regulations.
Do neighboring communities protect the water supply protection areas extending into their communities?	N/A	Pittsfield or other agencies own most of watersheds in the other communities.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a local Surface Water Protection Plan?	NO	Develop a surface water protection plan. Include forest management, erosion controls and access control. Follow "Developing a Local Surface Water Protection Plan" available at: www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws.
Does the PWS have a formal "Emergency Response Plan" to deal with spills or other emergencies?	Partial	Create a plan by developing a joint emergency response plan with fire department, Board of Health, DPW, DEM and local and state emergency officials. Coordinate emergency response drills with local teams.
Does the municipality have a watershed protection committee?	NO	Establish committee; include representatives from citizens' groups, neighboring communities, and the business community.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	N/A	
Does the PWS provide watershed protection education?	NO	Aim education at schools, residential and municipal uses within the watershed.

APPENDIX B:
REGULATED FACILITIES WITHIN THE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

DEP Permitted Facilities

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class	Facility Description
208618	Friendly Fred's Package Store	1173 Rte 9	Windsor	Fuel Distributors		Distribution
208656	Estes' General Store	1895 Rte 9	Windsor	Fuel Distributors		Distribution

* Massachusetts Identification Number
** EPA Identification Number
*** Scheduled to be cleaned up

Underground Storage Tanks

Facility Name	Address	Town	Description	Tank Type	Tank Leak Detection	Capacity (gal)	Contents
Estes General Store	1895 Route 9	Windsor	Convenience, Gas Station	1 Wall	Approved In Tank Monitor	4,000	Gasoline
				1 Wall	Approved In Tank Monitor	4,000	Gasoline
				1 Wall	Approved In Tank Monitor	4,000	Gasoline
Tyler Brook Inc. Friendly Fred's	Route 9	Windsor		1 Wall	Approved In-Tank Monitor	4,000	Gasoline
				1 Wall	Approved In-Tank Monitor	4,000	Diesel
				1 Wall	Approved In-Tank Monitor	2,000	Diesel
				2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	6,000	Gasoline

For more information on underground storage tanks, visit the Massachusetts Department of Fire Services web site: http://www.state.ma.us/dfs/ust/ustHome.htm

Note: This appendix includes only those facilities within the water supply protection area(s) that meet state reporting requirements and report to the appropriate agencies. Additional facilities may be located within the water supply protection area(s) that should be considered in local drinking water source protection planning.